THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

eription by Mail Post-Pate. CKDAY, Per Year. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

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#### The Kanakas and Chinese in Hawaii.

Cant Marray's article in the Forum demonstrates that, from the point of view of naval strategy and American commercial interests. Hawaii is absolutely necessary us. Discussing the conclusions of this eminent writer, our esteemed contemporary, the Times, remarks:

We shall be ready, doubtless, when the time is ripe, to annex those of our neighbors who are homogeneous frontier. But it is highly doubtful whether for that purcoss it is necessary to add to our population a horde of coolies and Kanakas, when one of the most vexing of our domestic problems is to lessen the addition to pur population of elements not more incongruous."

The objection based on the character of force. By the last census there were only 85,020 full-blooded natives and 8,540 of mixed race left in the islands. The fear is not so much that this interesting people will increase and multiply so as to become a troublesome element in the population of the United States of the twentioth century, as that the race will die out altogether. The native population has diminished steadily during the past one hundred years, and at a phenomenal rate. Capt. Cook estimated the population of the islands at 400,000 in erty belonging to the general Government, 1779. The first official census, that of 1832, showed a population of 130,313. In 1850 there were 82,203 natives and half-breeds and it would have been better for that body in Hawaii. In 1872 the Kanaka population had decreased to 51,536. The ultimate extinction of the Kanakas, or their disappearance as a separate element of the population, is as sure as the disappearance of the North American Indian.

As to the Chinese, the number of them in two years ago found only 14,569 Chinese in # all of the islands. The Chinese coolies are of a class inferior to the Japanese who have gone to the Sandwich Islands, the latter receiving much higher wages on the sugar plantations; but neither the Chinese nor the Japanese in Hawaii present any problem of difficulty in case of annexation.

In appexing Hawaii we shall appex it for the sake of the future, not of the present: and the reason for annexing it now Instead of waiting for the future is that our opportunity comes now.

#### An Unworthy Pretence.

The Rochester Herald is not up to the mark. This Democratic newspaper quotes the second paragraph of the Democratic platform's tariff plank, endorsing "the efforts by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features [i. c., the most oppressive features of the McKinley Act] in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption." Then it goes on to remark, with a lack of candor that seems to us deplorable, "If the Chicago Convention had intended to adopt an out-and-out Free Trade policy, it would not have commended the Springer bill, with its moderate protective duties on woollen fabrics. We can claim that the second paragraph of the Chicago plank is as fairly representative of Democratic policy as the irrelevant and mischievous blast about constitutionality."

know, that the half-way and half-hearted declaration it quotes is part of the semiprotectionist resolutions originally reported. The fact that it was not swept out, together with all other sentiments leaning toward protection, when the NEAL amendment was substituted after full discussion and by an overwhelming majority of the Convention, is due merely to hasty and deficient editing.

'To pretend that the oversight which left this mildly protective sentiment in the amended platform, relieves the party of all responsibility for its declaration that any protective customs tax is unconstitutional. is a paltry quibble, unworthy of men with

It is like affirming that when a man has been sentenced to death, and a judgment for \$100 is likewise recorded against him. the satisfaction of that judgment wipes out the death penalty.

# What the Navy Needs.

There are two points of public interest among the improvements which the Senate has made in the annual navy supply bill. Both should be adopted by the conference committee and become law.

The first provides for constructing four light-draught gunboats instead of one, as the House bill originally proposed. The other appropriates \$300,000, or as much of that sum as may be required, for the expenses of the naval review in May, and adds \$6,80) for army expenses at that display.

The programme for reconstructing the fleet, as now planned, 'includes as its principal feature the authorization of at least one new armored vessel of the first class at every session, until the required total of twelve battle ships, each of 10,000 tons or more, and possibly a few more armored cruisers, shall have been secured. This ar the House proposed to omit the big battle ship, as she would have to wait six months for her steel plates on account of the delays in the work of the armor-making firms. Still, were there a comfortable surplus in the Treasury, an armored ship might have been authorized; but the House found a fair argument for postponing it, and the Senate has now accepted this view

Secretary TRACY, however, had asked for four inexpensive gunboats, costing \$400,000 of the present length of track. Without each at most, and these, carrying no armor. were not affected by the considerations urged against authorizing the battle ship. The House unwisely provided for only one of the four. Perhaps it expected the Senate to add the other three, and this body has taken the responsibility of doing so.

These gunboats are needed for river service on the Asiatic and South American stations. A year ago Secretary TRACY reported that four were "urgently "required: and now the lapse of a twelvemonth has increased the need. The old double-enders ashuelot and Monocacy used to do this ings and duplications, was 214,687. The work in Chinese rivers, but the former was same ratio, about 25 per cent., applied to sunk long ago, and the latter may soon be all the railways of the world, would give ment of this city, and not to rely on State

broke out at Ichang, not a gunboat in the foreign fleets could reach the place, as they all drew too much water. The Secretary said that a light-draught vessel, not cost ing over \$400,000, would prove immediately more useful than any other ship of any

foreign power on that station. Why, then, should the authorization for these four vessels be doled out piecemeal All four of them would cost only half as much as the single big battle ship for which they are substituted. They are imperatively needed for foreign-station work, where they can be maintained with their small crews, at far less cost than a line-of-battle ship, besides performing a service for which the big ship is inadequate. They may give work to the smaller yards, which cannot compete for building armored vessels, and money order attached to an order to send the | if there is hesitation about the amount of money involved, which for practical purposes at this time means only the first installment, the beginning of all four can be authorized, with appropriations for one.

As to the appropriation for the naval review, there can be no ground for doubt. Nearly three years ago, in the act of April 25, 1890, Congress directed the President to hold that review, and to invite foreign nations to send ships of war to take part in it. This pageant was to be the maritime portion of the national honors to COLUMBUS. The President sent out the invitations, and with us and whose territory joins ours. We should be prepared also to protect our commerce and our sea celebration might be "commensurate with the importance of the historical event which it commemorates." In that spirit the invitation has been accepted in the four quarters of the globe, and the display will be most picturesque and extraordinary. the present population of Hawaii is without After the guests have sent their acceptances, to fail to provide for receiving them and for making a proper exhibition of our home fleet would be unprecedented and preposterous. It would be a public disgrace. It is quite out of the question.

In this matter local public spirit can supply only the accessories, and they will be provided. New York and Norfolk cannot be allowed to enlist extra seamen and put them aboard the ships, or to provide and distribute coal and other supplies for them. Communities cannot interfere with propor direct the disposition of the men of the navy and the army. Congress must do that, not to have planned marine honors to COLUMBUS than to carry out its plan in a shabby and niggardly way.

But we have no apprehensions of that result. The facts and figures showing the requirements for the temporary enlistments of additional sailors, for the firing of Hawaii is ridiculously exaggerated by the salutes, for extra supplies, and for all other opponents of annexation. The census of expenses, are before Congress, and are fully covered by the Senate's amendment to the pending bill. Secretary HERBERT will not be subjected to the humiliation of beginning his administration with a flasco, with all the world as invited guests. The review will be held, and it will be worthy of the American republic.

#### The Greater New York.

It is not financial learning that makes our neighbor, the Tribune, exclaim, on the strength of three per cent. municipal bonds selling at par only: "To what a pass has Tammany extravagance brought the credit of the metropolis!" When the state of money puts bonds of the United States at the equivalent of par for a return of three per cent., it isn't necessary to invoke politics to explain a similar condition of affairs in reference to New York city.

New Yorkers have got to face the fact. however, that this is the time for large expenditures. The millions needed to acquire control of the Croton watershed will be refused at the city's peril. Our aqueducts just completed give us water. If it is to be good water, not only for the greater part of the year, but good without interruption, and to remain sweet and wholesome throughout the droughts of summer in spite of the unpreventable growth of population in the Croton country, we must be able to protect the sources whence it comes. The new municipal building will having it. There must be gathered into doubt. The will of the people will be obeyed The truth is, as the Rochester Herald must | it the many scattered offices of the city for which quarters are now hired. If the present public buildings are utterly insufficient for our needs, what will they be when New York shall have become greater to the

extent of annexing Brooklyn? The desire for cleaner streets has been vigorously cultivated within the last few years, and the two millions that are now granted for that purpose will doubtless have to be increased. The ordinary public improvements in the way of streets and pavements are growing fast, but never so fast as the growth of the private property surrounding them. The demand for public money was never greater, but for those who look upon the prospect with doubt, whether arising from a natural disposition to economy or from political partisanship. there may be comfort in the thought that never yet has any great city improvement been perfected, no matter where, when, or by whom, without eventually affording general profit and satisfaction. At the same time it is proper to state for the consideration of the public, that at no time has the administration of New York city been equipped with three abler critics, more searching investigators, or more competent servants of its necessities than the three most important officers in our present Government, the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the President of the Department of Taxes. Mayor GILROY, Comptroller MYERS, and President BARKER enjoy the confidence of the town, and they enjoy

no more than they deserve Here's to the greater and more beautiful New York!

Railways-Iron and Steel Industry. Have the limits of railway construction been nearly reached? Admitting that this cannot be positively affirmed, have we any reason to believe that the consumption of iron and steel for railway purposes will go on during the next quarter of a century at the same rate which has characterized it for the last fifteen years? This second question is answered in the negative by the English trade journal, Iron, which pub-

lishes some interesting statistics. At the end of 1890, the total mileage of the vorld's railways was 370,281 miles, and 380,000 is pronounced a reasonable estimate some explanation, however, these figures would not convey to the mind an adequate idea of the quantity of rails laid down. They refer merely to the mileage of tracks. and do not take account of the length of sidings or of double lines of railway, to say nothing of treble and quadruple lines. That the proportion of rails used for such supplemental purposes should not be overlooked is evident from the fact that in the United States, while at the end of 1891 the length of the railways laid was 171,079 miles, yet the total mileage, including sid-

sold as superannuated. When the riots an aggregate of 475,000 miles. The whole of this has been laid within sixty years, and more than thirty per cent. of it within the last decade.

Now let us look at the calculations of the amount of metal used in these railways. Assuming the average weight of rail to be sixty pounds a yard, we should have for the aggregate weight of the rails put down on 475,000 miles of track, a total of 44,700,000 tons. To this, moreover, would have to be added the weight of all the iron and steel accessories used in fastening the rails, in metal sleepers and in bridges, and also in the construction of rolling stock. Iron estimates that the manufacturers of such accessories require for their products as much metal as the steel-rail makers. It is also to be borne in mind that, on account of partial or thorough renewals, the rail manufacturers have from first to last produced far more than the 44,700,000 tons at presentlying on the road beds. It seems, lowever, that of late years the rail mills have never, except perhaps in the United States in 1887, been worked to their full capacity. It is said that the rail makers of England, the Continent of Europe, and the United States are collectively capable of an output of 7,000,000 tons per annum, that is to say, of relaying the entire railway system of the world in a little over six years. Far from being called upon to exert their

productive power to the utmost, the rail makers are likely, according to Iron, to encounter in the future a signally diminishing demand for their products. No doubt, renewals constitute a growing source of consumption, as mileage increases, but on the most liberal estimate they would employ the rail mills to only a small percentage of their capacity. Rail manufacturers must look in the future, as they have looked in the past, to an extension of mileage for the principal part of their support. But in Great Britain there is little, if any, room for new trunk lines, and in the United States it cannot be presumed that railway building will go on hereafter at the same rate which has been witnessed during the last twenty years. Already we have some twenty-seven miles of railway to every 10,000 inhabitants, against only four miles per 10,000 in Europe. Neither can the inference be drawn from these figures that on the European Continent there is room for a great extension of tracks, for there the railways follow the population, whereas in the United States the reverse may almost be said to be true. In Asiatic Russia the Trans-Siberian railway will ultimately consume a great quantity of iron and steel, but owing to the straitened finances of the Northern Empire the construction of that road seems destined to be very slow. The same inadequacy of financial resources renders a large extension of railway building improbable in the Argentine Republic. and other South American countries, in the Australasian commonwealths, and in British India. If the vast population of China were permitted to avail themselves of railways, a tremendous impetus would be given to the iron and steel industry; but the prospect that the Pekin Government will same tion such an innovation seems now more re-

mote than it seemed a few years ago. The deduction from these facts is that the outlook for the rail trade is by no means encouraging, and that the manufacturers of iron and steel will have to search for fresh uses for their products.

#### A Temperance Campaign.

Senator ROESCH has introduced into the Senate a bill to submit the question of the Sunday opening of wine, beer, and ale saloons to the decision of the people of the large cities at the next general election. It is founded on the same general principle as Mr. KEMPNER's bill, but differs from that measure in certain of its features, and is, perhaps, more carefully digested.

The question referred to the people re lates to the opening of the saloons after 1 o'clock on Sunday, and the bill provides that, if decided affirmatively, the Excise Board shall frame rules and regulations for the government of the sale authorized.

If the majority of the citizens vote for closing the saloons altogether on that day, cost millions, but it is idle to talk of not | they will be shut up tight, beyond any by the saloon keepers, and for the first time the Sunday liquor traffic will cease wholly under the prohibition of law. The Excise Board and the Police Department will have no difficulty in enforcing a popular command thus expressed. Hence the advocates of Sunday closing will have the chance of making a canvass in behalf of their views with the assurance that if they are successful the end they desire will be attained fully. They have found from long experience that their efforts to secure the enforcement of the State law on the subject are hopeless. When the people are charged with the responsibility of flxing the law for themselves under the principle of home rule and local option, they have much more reason for hopefulness, though we do not deny that at present the probabilities seem to be unfavorable to them. When the element of natural and reasonable rebellion against outside interference in the private affairs of a great community is once removed, undoubtedly the people will be more disposed to listen respectfully and seriously to the many and powerful arguments which can be presented against Sun-

day liquor selling. The mass of the clergy in this city, both Catholic and Protestant, are earnestly in favor of the strictest Sunday temperance, and they will carry great weight with a very large part of the population. It is questionable whether a majority of the citizens are actually desirous of patronizing the saloons on Sunday, and there is no doubt that a very large minority prefer that such places shall be closed on at least one day in the week. The great body of women wives and mothers, are naturally unfriendly to the saloons, which consume so much of the money of the wage earners, and their influence in such a canvass as Senator ROESCH proposes would be powerful.

We have never yet had in New York any discussion of the temperance question which has brought out a real expression of the public sentiment on the subject. The passage of this measure will for the first time turn popular attention to the matter, and enable the temperance advocates to make a memorable campaign, during which they can enlighten and arouse the people as to the evils of alcoholic indulgence. They can hold temperance meetings in all the districts of the town where the multitudes of liquor saloons tend to increase the surrounding poverty; and having a moral rather than a political purpose, they will be sure to command the most serious interest. Even if they do not succeed in inducing the majority to vote against Sunday opening, they will at least spread their temperance doctrines in the most effective way and where they are most needed.

The true and wise course of every tem perance society and every individual temperance reformer is to urge the passage of the bill of Senator Rossca. It is for them to make their appeal to the public senti-

legislation which has no regard for that sentiment. They can do more for temperance in New York by working in New York than by lobbying at Albany.

### A Natural Coaling Station.

When Capt. Cook explored Kerguelen Island in 1776, he wished to change the name its discoverer had given it four years earlier to The Land of Desolation. It merits the name, though it always will be known by the name of the French sailor who first saw it. This winter a French man-of-war has taken possession of the island, whose interior has not yet been explored, though few const lines have been better mapped than the deeply indented northern shores of Kerguelen. It was the Gazelle expedition, one of the pioneers in deep-sea research, that did this work

What does France want of an uninhabited, isolated island, lying far toward the edge of Antarctic waters, almost destitute of flora and fauna, a land of black volcanic rock, of extinct craters, and of huge glaciers moving down the mountain sides? The answer to this question is not far to seek.

Kerguelen has a sub-polar climate. In some past epoch, however, the climatic conditions were those of the temperate zones. In the clay schists of the valleys many specimens of fossil wood are embedded; and in the cavities of the basalt are beds of excellent coal several feet in thickness. These beds are so numerous that the question was raised long ago if it would not pay to exploit the product and make a coaling station of Kerguelen. Mr. Reclus, the French geographer, wrote four years ago that, in view of its coal, this island, one of the most desolate and isolated lands in the world, was probably destined to have some degree of commercial importance.

The island is surrounded by about three hundred islets and rocks, which made the navigation of its coast waters extremely dangerous for the scores of sailing vessels that once hunted the whale in that region; but natural harbors abound on the northern coast; and this island, about midway between the south shores of Africa and Australia, and not far south of the usual route to Melbourne by way of the Cape of Good Hope, may prove of some advantage to the navy and commerce of France.

"GLADSTONE is not a man," says HENRI ROCHEFORT, formerly of Paris, latterly of England; "GLADSTONE," says he, "is a phenome non." Now. Monsieur, permit us to observe, with respect, GLADSTONE is both, or at once a man and a phenomenon. "I." continues ROCHEFORT. Count of Lucay. "I do not believe in GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill, for such a measure can never be carried by a politician; it requires a knight-errant." Now, Monsieur, if you will tolerate an interruption that is not malapropos, we take the leave to remark that GLADSTONE has, in his green old age, assumed the likeness, or been transformed into the character of that very rare personality in history, the knight-errant politician. "If I." says M. R CHEFOUT in conclusion. " were Irish. I would be a Parnellite." Allow us, Monsieur, to express our emotion in the manner of the Americans, by exclaiming, Bully for you!

There is possibility that a French hand may soon reach out for the America Cup. Capt. OSCAR HOLTERMANN, a retired officer of the French Navy, has published a pamphlet urging that France make an effort to secure the cup, and build an aluminium yacht for the purpose. He would have her a little longer and much deeper than the Volunteer, and able to carry 10,000 square feet of canvas. Let the ship be launched. Vive la France! And we trust that when she appears for competition in 1894, it will be to this country that sho will have to sail.

We are happy to learn that a great improvement in the moral condition of the city of Peekskill has been brought about by the wonderful religious revival there last month. There has been a marked decrease of crime, vice, and sin; the people who were converted are more honest, truthful, and well disposed than they were before conversion; the business of the place is more fairly conducted than It was: a profane word is hardly ever heard: domestic life is more peaceful, and even the local weekly papers are sobered.

We say we are pleased with this news. It is encouraging to us. A religious revival that vited us to attend a meeting, that afternoon, of memmakes men and women better in practice and bers of all sects to hear a free discussion on some more pleasant in mind is worth having. We religious subject, which, he assured us, would be interwish we could do something to get up a revival of that kind right here in New York. where, we are sorry to say, there are yet some wicked people.

The eminent Russian painter AIVAZOVSKY, who recently exhibited some of his pictures here, has returned to St. Petersburg: and now we have here another Russian painter of not less eminence. EGOROVITCH MAKOWSKY. As the first named of these artists was welcomed by his American brethren of the brush, so the other is now welcomed by them. They desire to extend their knowledge of Russian art. Mr. Makowsky is a better business man than Mr. Atvazovsky, who was less successful here than he might have been under more favoring circumstances.

We are enlarging our acquaintance with Russia and Russian life. After a time we shall have here that part of the Russian navy which has been selected for service during our naval

In a letter to THE SUN, which need not be printed, an estimable correspondent complains that when we gave the names of a few of our famous after-dinner speakers we did not put among them the name of Dr. ADLER. marvel." says the correspondent. "that you ignore Dr. FELIX ADLER, Lecturer of the Soci-ety for Ethical Culture." We reply, that when we took occasion to Blustrate an argument by naming the celebrated oratorical quartet of Now lork, the "Big Four" of post-coffee elequence, we did not cast a slight upon any of the other rhetoricians who shine amid the eigar smoke which rises in the banqueting hall after the fodder has been despatched, and while yet the table is decorated with the glasses and bottles which ought to be empty. We took the names of but four of our after-dinner enchanters merely because these four sit in the front row, get the loudest cheers, and are the oftenest in evidence, as the French say. are sure that Dr. FELIX ADLER deserves the praise that our correspondent lavishes upon him: but his respected voice is not heard as frequently upon great smoking occasions as are the mellifluous voices of the Big Four. and this is a disadvantage for which we canno be held responsible. We must hope that Dr ADLER will come to the front oftener than he has yet come.

Another correspondent complains that w did not give the name of Joe JEFFERSON. That is true. It is a name that shines not less brilliantly after dinner than before the foot ights. It is a name to conjure with. One of the best speeches he ever made in his life was ands on Tuesday evening of this week after the dinner of the Authors' Club.

Neither did we give the name of our venerabl and eminent fellow citizen. PARKE GODWIN, one of the very best of the after-dinner speakers of New York, who, in the 78th year of his age, is as lively, proud, and ready as ever he was, an whose speech of Tuesday night before the Authors was tiptop. Few men of his years have a head as fertile or as hirsute

We did not give the names of yet other cit izens who are worthy to appear upon the grand roll of New York's after-dinner speakers, such names as HOPEINSON SMITH, Dr. Ec Howells and Stockton, the poets STEDMA and STODDARD, the magazinists GILDER an ALDEN, and yet many others, besides Capt deserve to be listed; also several members of

# HOKE, FOREVER!

Congressmen; also two Aldermen. We can-not go on with the catalogue. In the mob of AND STILL THE WONDER GROWS! after-dinner craters in New York there must be at least a hundred who are first rate, or

the Chamber of Commerce; also three of our

nearly so, and ten times as many who are worth naming. And yet, after all, every one

When WILLIAM EWING goes from New

York's baseball team to that of another town

it is a sign that the laurel of the national game

must settle on another brow. Ewino was the

style, finish, and general ability, since the tim

cadence has arrived, who is to succeed?

most beautiful player, not in person, but in

of George Wright. Now that his day of de-

We favor the project of the American

Scientific Alliance for the erection here of a great Temple of Science for the use of the six

or eight or ten bodies in affiliation with th

Alliance, including the Botanical and Minera-

logical Clubs, and the Chemical, Mathemati

cal. Linnman, Astronomical, Microscopical

and Medical Societies. It ought to be as grand

an edifice as any that has ever been built in

our city, with special quarters for each of the

allied bodies and with an amphitheatre of de-

Some subscriptions have already been made

to a fund for the erection of the Alliance edifice, and we cannot doubt that all the means

needed will be procured. A million dollars

would be of service; twice as much could be

used with advantage. There are many wealthy

men among the members of the bodies be-

longing to the Alliance; there are other

wealthy devotees of the sciences in the city

who would surely help to swell the fund for

the Scientific Colosseum. A good site for it

could be found somewhere near that chosen

This is the scientific age of the world. Never

such progress or won such triumphs as it has

made and won in our nineteenth century

Never in any past time has science done as

Never before were there such good reasons as

now exist to hope for still further benefits

sciences are yet in their infancy. How sug-

gestive was the report of certain new scientific

gives practical results; aye, it is enriching.

Let us do all we can to promote the advance

ment of the sciences, to pierce the mrsteries

of the Divine method, to discover the soul of the universe, to read the holy books that re-

veal Gon. Let the Scientific Alliance build a

shine forth. New York is the place for it

nental Union!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Anglo-

eaxon unity should be the aim of every lover

of the human race; of every soul that desires the uplifting of humanity, the promotion, ex-

tension, and perpetuation of constitutional

government, republican in form, as described

people, by the people, for the people." To this

end every true American should do his utmost

to promote and secure the consummation of

continental union, or the political union o

now occupy and control this continent. Such a political union will do more to promote and

secure Anglo-Saxon unity than any other

The immediate ratification of the treaty with

Hawaji will have a profound influence upor

public opinion in Canada, and will immensely

aid in solving the question of continenta

unity. Any and every Senator who fails to

annexation of Hawaii, deserves to be assigned

to political oblivion, and will be beyond doubt, when he is compelled to seek reflection from

the representatives of the people. To reject

the treaty is an act of criminal infidelity to the

American people and the Angle-Saxon race

Mr. Emerson on Love.

To rus Entron or Tax Sun-Sir: In a paragraph or

Mivart's essay on "Happiness in Hell" you refer to

Swedenborg's revelation that damned spirits are happ

in their love of evil. The writer, when a lad, happened one Sunday to be dining in a city in the interior of this

State at the house of a distinguished clergyman where

seried to be the basis of all religion. Not many hat spoken, however, before there were calls for Mr. Emer-

son, and he responded with a very concise and beaut!

with the other speakers that love was the basis of

When he sat down a rabbi prose and said that he

could not agree with what had been said, especially by the last speaker, whose ancestors he remembered had been clergymen and prided themselves on being

God-fearing men rather than God-loving men. The

rabbi then argued that f ar and not love was what kept men upright and religious. In his reply, which was rather vehement and very

eloquent, Mr. Emerson used these words: "I wish you

ould understand, air, that the whole universe is satu

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Five court ladies in waiting to the Empress of China are on their way to Berlin, where they will study Ger-

The Reichsadels Agrar Bank of St. Petersburg has just foreclosed on 970 baronial estates because of the failure of the owners to meet their responsibilities.

St. Valentine's Day has almost gone out of fashion in England. It used to be that many thousands or valen-tines passed through the mails on that day, but this year the number was very small.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has intimated defi-

nitely his intention to appoint a Poet Laureate in suc-cession to Lord fennyson. The difficulty in making the selection has, however, not yet been overcome.

The Viking ship that Norway has built and is send-

ing to the Chicago Fair nearly came to grief on her first trip, a short journey to Christiania. She had a narrow escape of being crushed in the ice, and her

A Hindoo journal says of dancing: "We do not think our countrymen would care very much for hopping, and, least of all, they would allow their wires and daughters to be caught by their waits and danced

about by atrangers. The floor is so sturing an

Chicago's Mayoralty

"If you elect me I will take Chicago to my arms as a brighted. I will clothe her and show her to the world as my blooming bride."—(here there has

Come off, oh, Carter!

Your purpose fell

To make a bride Of fair thicago.

That such ailiance

Your time of life

Never take a wife.

Will be immense

four rockabys

Will never ston

And paregorio
By the barrel
You'll iadle out
In night's apparel.

and-why go on

You'll wish you'd died

Therefore, oh, Carter,

Please belay there, And where you are house house clear

Jehosaphat ! You must be talking

Through your bat! Though sanguine now, A few months hence

blueds nam A

Can't you see

Cannot be !

Lay aside

with al, so smooth that one is easily apt to stip, and

ful description of human and divine love, and as

Raiph Waldo Emerson was a guest. The clergyman is

easts of religion? and love, variously

West New Beignton, Feb. 28,

nan and German court etiquette

crew nearly froze to death.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

throughout the world, and all it represents.

BROOKLYN, March 1.

vote for the ratification of the treaty for the

measure before the American people.

the two great English-speaking families that

in Mr. Lincoln's immortal words: "Of the

What glory it would shed upon New York.

Temple of Science from which the light shall

rom science than we now enjoy. The chief

much for mankind as it is doing in our times.

in any past century of time has science mad;

for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

sirable magnitude.

of the Big Four deserves a prize.

Huzza, the Fourth of March approaches.
O, don't you hear those bands?
Kurnels and Jedges on foot and in conches Elegant spreads and retreshment stands; ec, what a jam, a rush, and a riot; fartial music peals wonderful load, induite noises the air disquiet, Thrustings and tramplings of a motley growd; Hip, hip, hurrah for the truly great!

Howl and yell for the man of state, Overpowering, mysterious Hoke, King of the Crackers, large, clate, Ever bold and masterful bloks; Summoned, suggested, not till no # Manifest in thy radiance vernal, litustrious riddle, whence and how Took'st thou on that strange supernal Highly mythical aspect, thou

Hoke, the cloud-wrapt, dim apparition Once, but brightening now in its lines. Enight now sallying forth on thy mission ! Every heantiful fancy shine. Sweet upon thee, or fact or fake. Mighty figure of speech or mythos Inconceivable, grasping the cake, Thunderous, lightning seamed airy Smithos, How are ye, Hoke, and what'll ye take?

#### Hoke at Chicago-A True Story.

To the Editor of The Sux-We: During the Conven-tion at Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland, several Washington men occupied a table at one of the notels in that town. With them sat a fat gentleman who appeared willing to talk and at intervals had a remark to offer. He had the Southern geniality, and the party willingly admitted him to the circle. "I presume," said one of the Washingtonians, after

ome time, "you are from the South !" "I am, sir," was the prond reply.
"From Georgia, I should judge!"

"Ab, a member of the Georgia delegation " asked the Washington man, admiringly.

The Georgian drew himself up with imperious dig-

Sir," be said, " I make delegations." The Washingtonian laughed.
"Welh" he said. "I'm g'ad to meet a man that makes
lelegations. Here is my card."

He handed over the slip of paper, and the Georgia Warwick responded in kind. On the card the Washing onian read the simple and severs inscription:

HOKE SMITH.

discoveries which we printed among the cable despatches in last Sunday's Sun. Science is "Who the dickens is Hote Smith !" naturally at that noment suggested itself, but the question is answered more than the theory of things, more than the law of forms and forces; it is productive: it now, and the Washingtonian shows that card around with swelling pride WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

> The Official Portrait-Hoke as Depleted by His Own Newspaper. From the Atlanta Journal, Feb. 28.



A Scene in Washington After March 4. Fervant (at Ferretary Smith's door)-" Please, Mars Hoke, Mars' Smoke Brown and Mars' Bloke Jones are

Secretary Smith (anxiously rising from his desk)-" I never knew persons with those names. Tell them I am out, and ask them where they come from, just for ouri-

Not the Georgia Way. To tak Eduton or The Sun-Sire Herry Beckett, who with Lydia Tho.upson amused us at Nible's Garden twenty-five years ago, used to sing:

" Hoke-ee, Hoke-ee, Wig-ee-wam. How do you like your taters done? I like them baked, I like them boiled. And I like them mashed in cod liver oil."

For the Mugwamp desiring to be handsome, great, and finally fat for a future Cabinet, Hoke's potato diet PROVIDENCE, Feb. 28.

Trading on the Name and Fame of Hoke. To THE Entron OF THE SUS-Sir: Ding Blat, a political clam digger of this town who has never been outside of its limits, is making the rounds of the groce claiming personal acquaintanceship with Hoke and formerly in New York used to say that he depended on Dink. It is becoming exceedingly wearisome and we are of the opinion that he should be called higher. Do salary from the church being only sufficient to cover you think his name entitles him to distinguished con.

Bemand for a Hoke Smith Postage Stamp, To the Editor of The Sen-Sir: Kindly inform me if the next Administration will issue a series of Hoke Smith postage stamp. ! If so, please see that they are I deal smaller than the Columbus chest protectors.
York, March 1. Wittiam N. Suaw, NEW YORK, March 1.

# Thundering Down the Ages.

From the Kirkerille Journa'. If Mr. Hoke Smith is merely unknown, it's a small matter. Before The See gets through ringing the changes on his name his tame will extend from the upper waters of the Allaguash to the south suburbs of

# Preserved Hoke.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune Hoke Smith, if report speaks truly, is over alx feet fall, of robust hulld, and weight about 228 pounds. He

Sketched by a Neighbor.

From the Galveston I adly News. A reporter vester lay mot a benevalent-looking Geor

"The papers over the country," said the Georgian, are doing what they can to make Mr. Smith a great

an, but his history is about as follows: "Chapter 1. Cheeky young fellow, "Chapter 2. Justice Court lawyer. "Chapter S. More cheek. "Chapter 4. One-horse aditor

Have You Seen the Official Portratt From the Wishington Eccaing Neces The pictures of Hoke Smith that are now published make the gentleman look as though he had been cured by using element bottles of Dr. Dosfangle's

sarasparilia, and are probably libels. Hoke Is an Easter Rhyming Word. From the Loripset Dully Sun.
Hove Smith's sure-enough first name rhymod
'thee," but he didn't like it, and dropped it.

Pueritious Attucks on Hoklus, I run the Albany Herald.

#### The purrillous attacks of Tax Sux on Hole Smith are. indeed, amusing Is He Jealous of Hake's Greatness !

To the Euron of The Sch-Ser. The great New York Sex, the greatest of all daily papers, fluis its way to my house as it has done for many years and will con-tinue to do, with its bright, crispy news from the pens of the greatest living editors and reporters. It is a welcome guest, and yet, great as it is, there are times when it falls away below the larel where such a paper should ever stan ! Why is this! Take, for instance, the column after column of vile stuff your great editorial page is disgrared with about one of President Cleveland's late Cabinet appointmen's, Mr. Hoke Smith. You seem to have nothing against him

Why not swallow the does as a good patriot should, and bring your paper up out of the dirt into which you are allowing it to drag, an i drive out the low curs who ere trying to keep it down with their chesp wit, such as they are getting off on Mr. Hoke Smith's man Again let me say that Tax Sun that shines for all is a great paper, and is without a peer when you keep it out of the mud: and I as well as thousands of others.

only keep its standard where it belongs, and that is at

the head of great Democratic principles.
PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 28. GEORG GEORGE FRANKLIX. Georgia's Hoe Cake. Has anybody risen to The wise suggestion make. That Georgia's given Uncle Sau

will continue to read it and swear by it, if

# GHERARDI TAKES COMMANDA

Walker Had Already Started for Washing-ton and They Didn't Meet. Admiral Gherardi relieved Acting Admiral Walker of the command of the North Atlantic squadron yesterday. He came over from Washington Tuesday night and went to the St. George Hotel. Yesterday at noon he went aboard the Baltimore, lying off the Navy Yard, and formally assumed command of the squadron. There were no ceremonies, lie will make the Baltimore his Sagship. The Baltimore arrived at the Navy Yard Tuesday night from Hampton Roads under command of Capt.

Admiral Gherardi and Acting Admiral Walker have not met since the episode at Bar er have not met since the episode at Bar Harbor. When Walker arrived there therardi, who was aiready there with his squalron, signalled him permission to anchor. Walker did not respond to the signal, but anchor d as it pleased him. This Gherardi took as a breach of etiquette. Walker look the ground that he was on a special n ission and therefore was independent of Gherardi. In other respects, also, he ignored Gherardi at that time. They are both officers of the very highest standing in the naw, and their long terms of service have been almost equal. The rivalry between the two is of long standing. Their probable meeting vestorday, therefore, was looked forward to with interest. They did not meet. Walker took his departure for Washington on the same day that Gherardi let Washington for New York. Thus the two Admirals passed each other on the road.

Walker's flagship, the Chicago, was at the yard yesterday, but she will start for Hampion Roads to day, where, it is thought, Admiral Walker will meet her. The transfer resterday places Admiral Gherardi In command of both the North and South Atlantic squadrons, which include all vessels of the navy now in the Atlantic Ocean, except the Yandic, which is a fourth-class wooden cruiser of 1000 tons displacement. When last heard from she was at Montevideo.

All the vessels at the Navy Yard, including the Baltimore, the Chicago, the Yorktown, the Philadelphia, the Miantonomoh, and the Vesauvius are being put in readiness as fast as possible to start for Hamiton Reads to take part in the coming navai parade there. Harbor. When Walker arrived there tiberardly

-Young William Astor Chanler has stored in this elty many handso ne trophies of his first funting trip to Africa. He brought out of Africa the hides of sime big game, various members of others, some ivory, and curios of one sort or another. These were put through various processes in London, so that the whole lot on reaching New York was dutiable at \$25,000, Many of them soon after went to a sale deposit warehouse, where they have since remains 1

-The village of Chincoteagus, on the Virginia island of that name, is without other Government than that administered by a local Justice of the Peace and a county constable, although the place has more than 1,000 inhabitants. Good order prevalts, however, in spile of the fact that a great many men are till for many weeks in summer. A strictly enforced local option law might be esteemed in part the cause of the prevalent good order but for the fact that the working of the law is considerably mitigated by a lively "jug trade" with the mainland.

-"The sods water fountain of to-day, with its has soda in winter and ice craim soda all the year ro in I, is, "said a middle-aged man, "very different from that of thirty or forty years aco. When I was a boy lemon of thirty or torry years are. When I was a my lemma and vanulla were the syrups most in demand; not many other kinds were kept. A fountain that had half a dozen kinds of syrups was considered well equipped; eight or ten bottles were looked upon as a large array. Now fifteen and twenty kinds of syrups, and more, may be found even at fountains in the smaller towns, and lemon, which was once decidedly the favorite, is now comparatively seldom called for."

Some of the most charming examples of colonial

-Some of the most charming examples of colonial architecture survive in the old homesteads of Annapolis, Md., and in tike bomesteads throughout Anna Arundel county. The show place of the Eastern Shore was for many years old Westover, near Princess Anna, somerset county, where there was a great ballroom, nuch used in the fox hunting days of the Wilsons, an-esters of the late United States Senator E. K. Wilson, Princess Anne itself has several interesting houses, including an enormous, rambling old dwalling built by that Eastern Shore man who caused Princess Anno o be made a port of entry in order that he might the

ore conventently import from Europe the furniture for his new mansion. -Dr. Thomas Musgrove, now a dentiat of Philadelphia, is an ex-Confederate with an excellent reputation as a soldier, but he made a narrow escape from an ignominious death during the war and he owed his life to the great and tender heart of Abraham Lincoln. The young man serzed a favorable opportunity to slip through the lines and visit his parents in northern Delaware. He was recognized, however, while within the Union lines, seized, and held as a spy. He was inno-cent of any evil intent in visiting the Korth, and influential friends presented his case to the President,

Their story was convincing, and Mr. Lincoln saying, "It's a pity a poor fellow can't come to see his mother," assured the intercessors of young Musgrove's safety. -There are not a few practical musicians who aug ment their incomes by preparing music for amaleur composers who wish to publish it or who have a chance to get it played on the variety stage. These amateurs have a gift for writing melodies that are sometimes pleasing and even meritorious, but they have no knowledge of harmony or instrumentation, and so cannot write accompaniments to their tunes. With a melody for a groundwork it is an easy matter for the experienced musician to arrange an air for publication or for performance. An organist who was formerly in New York used to say that he depended on

-The Chinese of New York send home large amount of money to China, not in hundreds, but in thousands of dollars. At the same time, many of the Chinese appear to have at command all the leisure they wish. There are usually several idlers in a Chinese shop of any kind ready to advise and comment as sales go on. The Chinese, too, seem to be able to linger over their meals at their own restaurants, and they are con-stantly travelling, not only from one part of the city to another, but from city to city. There is also a lively correspondence between Chinamen here and in other parts of the country. They use postal cards freely, knowing that few persons can read their communications. A Chinese message on a postal card looks

like an illuminated missal, as part of the communica-

tion is usually in brilliant red ink.

—A florist wno has one of the largest greenhouses in
the city derives in inconsiderable profit from the renting of flowers and plants for private concerts, public dimers, receptions, bais, weidings, church services, and even funerals, the things most in demand being palms and rubber trees. The charges for the use of these plants for as agic evening seem pretty steep to the uninitiated, the explains why: "You think \$50 too much for dressing Mrs. —'s par.or last Tuesday? Come into the greenhouse. There, you see that paim? That was worth \$30 on Monday. I will sell it to anybody to-day for \$10. The 1 aves are splif, and two of the stakes are broken. And that is only one instance, We are suffering damage like that, and we have to charge a price that will insure us against too grant a cas. Fifty dollars wouldn't cover the damage that is done to our property at some of the awell receptions."

—About this time the rank and file of the actor prople begin to look with interest, if not anxiety, to the state of their bank accounts. There are not many more weeks in which they can "salt down" money before the long and trying vacation begins, and they have either to save enough to live on while the theatres are closed or go to work at something else until the next season open. Some have trades that they follow, several of them obtain places as clerks in summer hotels and pursers on excursion steamers, and a few retire to their farms and raise vegetables. Variety actors commonly find places of limited emolument at Coney Island and other resorts near town in the allday shows that are given at some of the halls and restaurants. Within a few years some of the players have found a way to combine pleasure with business. A little company of eighter ten of them take their families and go away

work on the part of the actors. They keep their botel tolls paid, and come out at the end the better for a "spei." n the country and with a few dollars ahead. Her Great Charm. "Miss Landrich is not pretty, is she?"

# "Not exactly pretty, you know; but she has a pleas-

to some cheap and pleasant resort on the coast or the mountains, and give a play once a week, at low rates of admission, in the town hall or the schoolhouse. It is rare dissipation for the rustics, who never see good

acting at any other time, and it does not require much

# She Will Do the Eest.

He-Do you believe that love can exte. without jest She-Not in any affair in which I take part.

The Century for March offers an attractive able of contents, some part of which is certain to please every one. A portrait of Napoleon, from a portrait bas-relief now owned by the Pennstivania His-torical Society, is the frontispiece. It accompanies a very remarkable account of Napoleon's journey to Ribs. by the British officer in charge of the departation of the Emperor. Captain (afterward Admiral Sir Thomas) Usaher. Mr. Janvier is in his element in his "Embassy to Provence," the other serials are 102inued. Mr. Krehbiel discusses Camille Saint-Sactis ap provingly; and lienry it Fuller considers Westminster Abbey critically, leading up to a few remarks on the ounding of an American Westininster. The poetry of the number is interesting.

Through sleeping cars for Montreal and Ottawa via New York Central and Adirondack and St. Lawrence